Vanderbile's Resolutions in the House-City Appointments, &c. eigl Dispatch to The N. Y. Wibune.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8, 1853. Varderbilt's resolutions are still in the hands of the House Committee. The Baruburning pertion ere anxious to report some obnoxious smendents to them for the purpose of killing them in the House. They will be reported in some form to-morrow, and the friends of the measure are confident of heir passage. There is only one more Executive Session day. Should the Governor send in the imporest appointments for your City on Tuesday, and they referred to a Committee, that would be the end of m. In order to obviate that difficulty, it is currently

ored that the Governor will keep the Senate after the adjournment of the Legislature for the purpose of sting on his nominations. It is considered as almost ertsin that the Senate will reject his nomination of

Supposed Murder.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8, 1853. A man named Barney Leddy, residing in fulberry at, who has been in the habit of beating his ife, while intexicated, repeated his brutal treatment Saturday night, with much severity. His wife was liged to take her bed on Wednesday, and died yeslay morning about 1 o'clock. Leddy has been arrested, and the Coroner is now

eaged investigating the case The fact of his beating her frequently, and severely saturday night, is sustained by several witnesses.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Friday, April 8, 1853.

Mr WRIGHT, complete, the bill in relation to secription by Railway Companies, to the Whitehall Plattaburgh Railroad. Mr. Morgan moved to reconsider the vote which the New-York Annual Tax bill passed. And the motion was reconsidered, and the

Mr. VANDERBILT introduced his bill, of which

yesterday gave notice.

BILLS PEAD AND PASSED.

To establish Union Free schools. To allow the Methodist Episcopal Church in

W.Yerk to hold land for the purposes of a Cometery.
To incorporate the Montague Park Associan, Brooklys. To consolidate the Oswego and Syracuse and

Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad Companies.

Afternoon Session—BILLS PASSED.

In relation to disputed wills. To authorize the mortgage of certain proper-

tyln School District No 3, Castleton, Richmond Co. To amend the Bushwick Free School Law To amend the Lien Law of Westchester. Mr. VANDERBILT introduced a bill to authorthe Supervisors of Kings County to build a Court

Mr. WARD reported complete the Queen's nty Court House bill. Mr. Tabor introduced a bill to authorize the

neorporation of Roman Catholic Congregations and The bill in regard to County Clerks was amended so as to make it discretionary with the Board of Supervisors to make the offices salaried or not, and

The bill organizing the first battalion of New-

York Volunteers was passed.
The bill to incorporate the New-York Live
Stock Issurance Co. was lost.
The bill to authorize the formation of County

ASSEMBLY.

A variety of local and private bills were re-The bill to enlarge the basis of Banking was The bill to enlarge the basis of Banking was repreted complete from the Select Comminee. [They strike out the stocks of other States, and make the stocks and bonds of incorporated cities of this State iswful deposits with the Superintendent of the Banking Department to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent, of their real estate valuation, and prohibiting such cities from contracting a debt not exceeding 10 per cent, of such valuation.]

ruch valuation.]

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. R. Sarrn reported a bill relating to Mr. R. SMITH reported a bill relating to banks, banking associations and individual banks in New-York City. [Requires, in addition to quarterly reports, to the Superintendent of the Banking Depart-ment, publication of weekly statements of daily loans, depaidors and circulation. Imposes a forfesture of chatter if this is not done.] Third reading.

Adobate followed until recess upon the bill

claive to expenditures on the canals.

Afternoon Session.

(n the motion of Mr. O'BRIEN, the bill rela-

Nr. CLAPP offered a resolution, directing the

Attorney General to investigate the affairs of the New-York and Eric Railroad, relative to its connection with connecte on the Western Lakes. Objected to, Mr. HOLLEY moved that the bill relative to

Objected to. The House went into Committee on the bill

ive to Expenditures on the Canals, and after a de-Mr. W. TAYLOR, on leave, brought in a re-

port and bill to aid in the erection of a Monument at hiladelphia in commemoration of the Declaration of The bill to amend the law relative to volun-

ary assignments to creditors was passed.

The bill to amond the law for the assessment

The bill relative to the opening of certain

The bill to provide for the care and protecon of street children was passed.

The bill requiring the weekly publication of Merondition of New York Banks was passed.
Mourned.

The Accident to the Saranne. Baltimone, Friday, April 8, 1803. New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday 45, as late as due, are to hand, but we find no news of

Breet in them. The United States Frigate Saranac had her time frame sprung and destroyed by thumping while

The Ursuline Convent Riot.

Bosron, Friday, April 8, 1855. In the House to-day the bill to indemnify the Seers by the destruction of the Ursuline Convent in State by the destruction of the Ursuline Convent in State by the destruction of the Ursuline Commis-sepriation to \$50,000, and appoints three Commis-

Diaster to the Brig Ann Maria-Less of the

Boston, Friday, April 8, 1883. The brig Ann Maria, from New-York for Bosict, with an assorted cargo, went ashere, on the 2d at on Old Field Point, Long Island, and got off on the it, after discharging part of her cargo, and would pro-

A letter from Monte Video, dated Feb. 9th, Sports the loss, near Colonna, of the American bark Smehell, Means, with a load of mules. Ne particulare

The Stellighip Audes-Loss of the Schooner W. L. Dayton. Bosron, Frids Bosron, Friday, April 8, 1833. The steam ship Andes left here today, for

The schooner W. L. Dayton, from Virginia for Welfieet, with a cargo of 1,500 bushels of oysters, west ashore at Cuttylamk on the night of the 6th inst., 14ged, and is full of water.

Fire at Portsmouth, N. H. Three Postsmouth, N. H., Friday, April 8, 1833.

Three Postsmouth of the Portsmouth Hotery Co. in this city, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. They were unoccupied, and contained so machinery.

The Opera.

La Favorita was given last night to an aulitory of great brilliancy, and crowding the house to its utmost capacity. This Opera is one produced for the Academic, Paris, and requires a good deal of stage display to give it effect. The principal part was written or Madame Stoltz, a mezzo soprano of a considerable duscular force but deficiency in delicacy and sensifilty of tone—the tenor for the renowned Duprez dame Alboni has also sung the character of he Favorite at the Academie, in French. The music t this Opera is serious throughout, saving a fininine chattering chorus very well conceived and spressed. The overture is without a selitary dash galety, and is too sembre for popular acceptation. are then in the first scene intr when the theme is the lafinite, and that bouded in the murky atmosphere of asceticism. This contrasted with the expressions of love of a young ank, who has o'erstepped the rigid lines of his order, as prefers to return to worldly joys. These religious

and secular contrasts mark the entire work and give it in its happier moments a double charm. No spoken elocuence so elevates the religious faculty of our nature as does music, and the history of the church is the bistory of harmonies. All the attempts to spread Quakerism have failed mainly on this ground.

La Favorita is, transcendentally speaking, a view of the structies of the human heart to love and be loved ; to embrace the heaven and the earth by turns, and find both turned to the ashes of despair. To rea der such a character justice requires dramade talents of the very highest order, and a voice whose quality will bear the colossal requirements of the stage. do not deem the character well fixed for Madame Alboni. Rege, agony and bring griefare not her musical forte; but expressions demanding luncious beauty and healthful flow of tone. In the concerted pieces her voice both from pitch and timbre could be heard but inadequately. Her best efforts were in the fourth act, where she sang E fix zero with the clevated style of a great artist. This, too, was admirably rendered by Salvi, and brought the house down with tumult of applause. Signor Benevantano, as The King, sequitted himself well, saving a certain tendency to vary his vowels and give them with a sort of mouth ing-a fault easily corrected. Marini, as Baldessare, was signally effective, especially in the splendid music of the Finale to Act second. Salvi was not fully roused to his part, till the fourth Act, and that was electrical. The earlier portions of the Opera are not rich in melody, though written with a master hand in other respects. The fourth is full of beauties and redolent of religious spirit.

In nothing does the comprehensive charact dramatic music shine forth more and give it the highest place, than such scenes where at one and the same moment the chorals of those who have found the actual world dreary and crooked, and seek the straight path to a better, are heard simultaneously with the outporings of broken hearted love and expiring passion. Proportionally, as the ear is capable of taking the combinations of music, it is qualified to enjoy the opera. In oratory or spoken language, one voice and one sentiment ; but the subtle art of music presents a complex arrangement of sounds and gives some examples of the heroic declamatory style of which Donizetti was so great a master -not a mere tricious note nor yet a dry one, but large and fluent, and ponderous with passion.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES.

NO. VII. The Papel System-Its Intolerance and Slavery.

An immense audience assembled at the Tabernacle last evening to listen to Father Gavazzi's seventh lecture. The body of the house was full, and all the front scats in the galleries were also occupied. Making his appearance upon the stage at precisely eight o'clock the Padre was loudly applauded. He remarked that the subject of his lecture this evening was The Papal System-Its Intolerance and Slavery but having two promises to fulfill, he would before arriving directly at the main subject, speak of the Papal Court and the Supremsey of the Papal System in Temporal affairs.

Padre then addressed his audience in Italian. The Padre then addressed his audience in Italian. What has Italy gained from the Popest Pio IX will answer that through Poperty, Italy has gained all its real glory; all its purity, greatness and happiness. Pio IX will pretend that without Popes Italy would be a name in known in the world and despised—without Popes Italy would have nothing to give her importance. If the question be put to the Italians, instead if is the Pope they will engerly reply that all the misery of italy arises from Popery; that Popery is a malediction from God for our superstition; for bigotry, for our continuance in the forms of Paganism, under the garb of Christianity, for our cupholiding, and being at the same time slaves to that system. This is the source of our calcumities and our misery. misery.

The desire of the Pope to domineer throughout the

The desire of the Pope to domineer throughout the world has brought into Italy all the armies of Europe. Through the Pope has Italy been the theater of the wars for the succession to the empire—the wars of Guelpha and Ghibelines—the successive invasions of Spanish. French and Austrians. The Priest King distributed crowns at the price of Italian blood—of Italian suffering. Italy must always be in elavery—of long as abe has a pope on her soil. Italy keenly feels their misfortune, and her first effort, when she stirs, will be to roll Popery in the dust. (Bravo.) Bravo.)

The more absolute the Fope's authority, the more slavish must be the People. This is a simple calculation of proportions—this is the only thing appertaining to Popery which is infallible. (Applanse.)

I will repeat here what I have before slightly mentioned respecting the dominion of Pope in Italy. There are men who flatter themselves that they are liberals, and we believe that they possess common sense, who maintain that the Pope is necessary as a High to the Catholic Church to preserve its Catholicism. Enlightened Italians do not say so—Italy knows more than any other nation can know about Popery—what it is good for and what it is bad for. Well now, Italians, if you destroy the temporal power of the Pope and pre-

notto retain his spiritual influence.

Popery cannot exist without the common law, there
ore, if the princess and the people of Europe desire their
berty they must get rid of Popery and common law,
if the temporal power of the Poperiusults the Gospel, if
inflicts injury upon both Prince and Pope, then there

If the temporal power of the Pope insults the Gospel, if it inflicts injury upon both Prince and Pope, then there should no longer be a Pope combining the attributes of Priest and King. We have seen how well Popery knows its business. We have learnt by experience that the Pope having to depend upon the bayonets of the Princes for support, he must actually be at their disposition in all spiritual matters, and will barter the independence of his country to procure the assistance of the tyrants.

But in early times it was not so. Ambrosio. a Priest, and not a King, stopped the victor crowned with blood; Leon, the Bishop, and not King of Rome, prohibited the conqueror Attilus from entering Rome.

Poor Italy, however, has experienced how Popes since they have become temporal severeigns have leagued themselves with the foreign buxders. These invasions have caused to recoil upon Italy a part of the injury which she has inflicted upon the world Popery to four-ish on her soil. Through Popery is the laily to day better than the clergy.

All true Catholics venerate Pio IX as the angel of Grace, angel of Heaven, angel Preserver of the human family. God deliver us from such an Angel! Oh dehaded Catholics' ask the Italians who this Pio is. You will be told that he is the betrayer of firsty the Judas of his country—the man of Heil, who dragged Italy into the dirt at the feet of Austria. The Pope is the incarnation of all tyranny. Wherever a heart beats for liberty and nationality the Pope is ready to suffectate it. The Pope upheld the drunken Franzoni in his opposition to the Siccardi laws. When the Poles waged a noble and sust war to regain their liberty, gloriously fighting the armies of the Caar, Grecory XVII, burded middictions against Poland and blessed Russia. Hungary struggled ma noble cause, but Pio IX, thundered his anathems against the Hungarian heroes. Italy fought to shake of the foreign yoke which had for ages oppressed her; but the traitor Pio cursed his country and blessed the armies which spread death and dese

which spread death and desolation over her fair fields. [Applause.]

Pope is synonymous with Heil. [Bravo.] Popery cannot change it was always despetic and anti-liberal. It is a delusion to suppose that a Pope can change and become reformed. The oath of the Pope—of the Cardinals to escribe everything to the advancement of the interests of the Church, and to transmit this authority and domision to their successors without any curtailment. Of course, therefore, the Pope can do nothing towards the independence of Italy. He can favor no liberal measure in Italy or elsewhere.

To form a judgment upon Popery men should piace themselves in the position of the Italians; they have practically proved the merits of Popery. He assured there is no middle course; either we must have the whole of Popery, or no part of it. Either we must have the spiritual and the temporal, or neither the spiritual nor the temporal. No middle course spossible; a middle course would only bring us very speedily into a worse stare than before. Oh, foreign Catholios; what the Pope has done in Italy, his native country, think not that he will hesitate to perpetrate in a country which is not his own, and which be only regards inasmuch as it may be made subservient to his anti-liberal, anti-progressive projects. [Applause.]

I ask the Italians will you have No Bally, but a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you have an Italy without a Pope lish is glory to will you

gressive projects. [Appliance.]

I ask the Italians will you have No Italy, but a Pope id his glory! or will you have an Italy without a Pope and without barbarous invalers! [Brace., brare.] Without a Pope weighing her down Italy would be gio-Without a Pope weighing her down Italy would be gio-rious, progressive a terror to her enemies, happy and virtuous. [Brace.] In the name of Italy and of humanity I pronounce for the destruction—the total and complete destruction of Popery. [Applianse.]

The Padre then addressed his audience in English, as follows:

As the next week is the last week I shall be able to refollows:

As the next week is the last week I shall be able to remain in New York, I shall give a lecture on Nonday evening. Wednessing evening and Friday evening. The subject of my lecture for Monday evening will be, Auricular Confession: and, knowing, as I do, the nature of the audience before whom I am to speak, I shall not speak of any of the immoralities of this immoral subject. Appliance. Again: I would say that if any one desires to come and hear but one of these lectures, I hope they will select Monday evening, ensemuch as the proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the Italian Benevolent Society, and for the benefit of those Swiss late expelled from Lombardy by the paternal Government. [Applause.]

plause.]
The Padre then commenced his lecture, as follows:

As King the Pope has a very fine and large Court. The ! only question to be select is, if Peter (expposing him to be Vicar of Christ) ball a Court! Perhaps the answer would be "Not" But, the Papiers always say that a Court in the time of St. Peter would be useless where as, at the precent day, the Pape wust have a Court. But, we asswer, they have the Vatican, and that should suf-fice to despite the Peter and So, at the present day, the Pape was have a Court. But, we answer, they have the Vatican, and that should saffect to glority the Pope, and Papary. They had, under the markets Pagan Ramen Empire, more than the Vatican. The griden paince of Nero was more hautiful than the Vatican. And what is the Vatican: It is the price of the whole world. It cast tears and blend it was built at the expense of pure Christianity. The Vatican cannot compensate the Italians for all their blindness and slavery. This is the Vatican, You may not know that in Rome, in front of the St. Peters Church, is St. Paters equare, at the right hand of which stands the Pope's Palace, in all its gorgeous splendor and beauty, exected at the expense of the peeple. At the left hand of this square stands the Inquisition, where thousands of victims are imprisoned, and condemned to death. In the gaden of the Pope's Palace you have a beautiful status of Fransstanding to delight the eye of the "Vicar of Christ." In this Vatican, you have night black and deadfall in the chambler. You have also not less than the species of heasts, called "Prolates." [Appiance] Now, suppose that St. Peter was at Rome. (This is, as you know, a foolish suppose St. Peter was at Rome, and should ask some chanen whem he should meet, "Will you oblige me by telling me where I can find my successor!" "Your successor!" "All woll, I was a fisherman not your successor." "All woll, I was a fisherman and perhaps my successor may be even now on the benks of the Tyber, fishing." But no! You do not find Pio Nito on the banks of Tyber. Again, says St. Peter. "Perhaps my successor may have been imprisoned." Ah yes, St. Peter, go to the prisohs and you will find many tundreds imprisoned there, but not your successor. Pure processor to the prison of the many hundreds imprisoned there; but not your successor. But, some once may perhaps tell him, "Go to the Vetican, and there will you find your successor." And, suppose St. Peter goes to the Vetican; and, after passing by guards and solders, with their halberds, walking up and down the corridors, he finally gains a lutitance. The priests and bishops bid him keed down before the Vicar of Christ and the successor of St. Peter. "Kneed before him, and kus his foct," say the priests. I ask my American brethren, what would be the surprise of St. Peter to kneel before his successor! [Applause.] But if he do not kneel before the Pope, he will be put in prison. Peter would say, "this is no more Rome—ao son. Peter would say, "this is no more Rome—a more the Rome of ancient times." [Applause.] I will say a word upon Cardinals. What are they

i will say a word upon Cardinals. What are they to the word told that they are successors of the Apostlos. They enjoy very time spartments at Rome. I know the spattments at Come. I know the spattments of the Cardinal Tosti, in which you have very much twery, and mossic, and ebony, and pearls. This is the residence of the successor of the Apostlos. Gregory XVI. never saw anything so beautiful. I have seen some very handsome carriages here in New York, and, on asking the price of some of them, have been told \$700. But the Cardinal Tosti rides in a carriage which cost \$5000. Cardinal Antonelli is, by many people in this country, supposed to belong to one of the first femilies in Italy. But this is a mistake. His great mother and great father were banditt in Italy. So that his first counts is the celebrated banditt its parani—one of the greatest assassine of the Roman States. [Applause Among the Canon Laws, you have the immunit, the ecclesiastical and the privilege. No priest can be tried This is by reason of his personal immunity. The marriage law is not what it should be. In Predment, warriage cannot be marriage unless the couple go before the priest. The Canon Law says that if the Pope declares any man senemp, he most be hated and persecuted. Now, my brethren, the Canon Law declares me one of the greatest enemies of Pio Nino. I am, under God, to be forever an enemy of the Pope. [Applause.] I have an old and good mother now in Italy, and this is my strongest strachment there. Now, the Pope would fain make my old mother hate and diseard her poor exiled son. [Applause.] The Pope is truly the slave of all Princes. Now, what is the Pope.] He is the "King of Kings and the Lord of Lords." And, according to Cardinal Zabarelli, and Pope Clement, he is more than God. Papacy is ever hostile to all free governments. We have but three free governments now in Europe, namely: England, Belgiam, and Piedmont. In all these countries, the Pope, and the Jesuits are striving to over-throw these Governments. It was the Jesuits who excited the riots at Birkenbead, at the Six Mile-Bridge, and Stockport. In America, in England, and everywhere, the Roman Catholies are free to worship as they see fit. But, it is against the system, as intimical to all Free Governments, against which we are doing battle. [Great applause]. American Republicans! don't forget the lesson taught you. The Church of Rome is the only Church, according to hersell, by in which any man can be saved. But not so according to the Rible. This former, according to a newspaper printed (not in English) in New York. But, if my leaving the Church of Rome is spostacy, then I gas an appostace, and am satished. [Applause]. I am in good company. I would suggest

in order to obtain the paschal absolution, he will have to try once more. [Applause.]
But, my hearers, the Intolerance of the Church of Rome, is against the Protestant System of Education. The Jesuits in Fritung, in Switzerland, had a great College, in which they educated the Protestants and Catholics together. But the Church of Rome made a line whereby it was considered a great sin for the Catholics to go to these Protestant schools, because the Rible was read. And why was this! Is the Rible a bad book No. no.! It is because Rome does not wish her people

highly respect than I do the public press—out not always, and not everywhere. The press is not all times free—especially when it wishes to obtain some votes. [Applause.] And therefore it is necessary to enlighten the American people, not only by the press but by teachers, and from the pulpit and from the platform. [Applause.] And remember, I recognize in this war a war against a system—Truth against Darkness. Satan against God and Heaven. [Applause.] Remember once more, that the peril of America is not in the Present, and for the present generation, but in the Faurra Remember you are a new nation—yet in the youth of your Republican freedom. When England was in the youth of her Constitutional freedom, no Jessita at tempted to attack England but in the ripe age of her Constitutional freedom, the Jessita work to overthrow her Constitution and break up her present form of Government. And so will it be in America, unless you arouse from your sleeping, morbid Protestant system. [Applause.] The true and great misfortune which America ought to fear, in my opinion, as an Italian and an ancient Roman Catholic, is the influence of the Jesuits, who are working so insidiously all over your land. [Applause.] The true and great misfortune which America ought to fear in my opinion, as an Italian and an ancient Roman Catholic, is the influence of the Jesuits, who are working so insidiously all over your land. [Applause.] The freeman's Journal has said that my doctrines are calculated to overthrow institutions of sitteen centuries standing. Ah! And is the Popula system, against which I presch, an institution of sitteen centuries standing—samely from Christ. [Applause.] And with the right-country. Yes, influence centuries, and perhaps less than fifteen centuries standing—samely from Christ. [Applause.] And my dock in the country. Yes, influence of the Jesuits, which is greatened to confess that propor Nexicon the process fiberitance bequesthed by your ancestors—not only by Washington, but by those who were exided from Eritain for

Wisconsin .- In the Assembly, March 31, Mr. Sholes, from the Select Commissee on petitions on the subject, submitted a report upon the Fugitive Slav Law, which was not read, on account of its length. It was accompanied by a joint resolution instructing our Senators and our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to procure the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Ladue moved indefinite postpane ment. Lost 20 to 30. Mr. Tweedy moved to lay on the table-lost 25 to 28. Mr. McGurry moved the previous question-lost, 26 to 28. Mr. Chase moved postponement to June 6. Mr. Haertel moved July 4 se an amendment, on which the Year and Nays were taken. and resulted, 27 to 34. Mesers Hays and Landerdale, ust entered, voted no. Messrs. Roche, and H. C. West changed and voted no. Mr. Thomas, just entered voted sye. The motion of Mr. Chase then prevailed

Senator Bashford's bill proposing to ascertain the electoral feeling upon the Prohibitory Liquor Law, came is from the Senate. Mr. Haertei moved its reference to a Select Committee. Reference discussed by Messrs. Powers, McGarry, Tweedy and others, and lost, by a vote of 20 to 38.

Mr Chase moved postponement to the 6th of June Mr. Lees moved the previous question. Lost. Mr. Chase's motion prevailed, 31 to 29—small majority.

The Death Penalty bill (for abolition of capital punshment) came up in the Senate at 3 P. M., and after some time passed by the Sergeant at Arms in searching for truents under a call of the Senate, on motion Senstor Dunn, its consideration was postponed untal June, by a vote of 12 to 11.

Netwithstanding this postponement of the Death

Penalty bill, The Wankeske Chronotype thinks that "the

principle of killing of human beings for want of room on earth, will meet with little favor at tin hands of the State Senate "Friendship for the gibbet is the warst

kind of Hunter fogy ism, and cannot theire long. The annual town meetings for the election of town officers, took place in all the towns of the State on the

THE MILAN INSURRECTION.

A Paris letter-writer in his correspondence with the Independence Belge, gives several particulars concerning the events of Feb. 6, in Milan, which we think are of sufficient interest to translate for The Tribune. The letter bears date Paris, Feb. 26.

"In one of my last letters, I said that there were the most evident proof that the bloody insurrection of Milan was only an episode in a vast conspiracy which has been arranged for some time by Mazzini. I have to day received a document of the deepest interest, which throws a new light on the plans of the rehals On the 4h of February it was rumored at Genoa

that a revolution was about to break out at Rome, and at Naples. It was not explained how the Austrian Government came to remain in ignorance of these reports. But the project was completely organ ized as I shall relate.

There are Revolutionary Committees in all the cities and large towns of Italy. The Central Committee is at Florence; on the 7th of Feb. it received the instruc-

The Florence Committee, the most important one, which proposed to take command of Tuscany, is left the birch for a modest employment under Guer razzi, at the time when this Dictator was master o Florence. This man had for his colleagues, an em ployé out of office on account of his extreme political opinions; a lawyer hardly known in the courts, and a tailor, without credit, and consequently without work Such are the provisional chiefs whom Mazzini wished to bestow upon the city.

Scarcely had the committee received their instructions, when they undertook to send them into all the cities of Tuscany; but they acted with so little reserve proceedings. On the 8th, nobody stirred, although a great agitation was remarked all over Italy among men known for the violence of their opinions.

On the 9th, news arrived of the defeat of the Milan attempt. Still, the Florence Central Committee did not lose courage; they issued new orders, requiring the patriots to hold themselves in readiness to assist the Poles, who were to rise on the 10th. "Take courarms, and remember the sicilian vespers.

Bologna did not move. The Central Committee tinued to spread the rumor that all must be on th alert, for the revolution would break out any moment. Thus far, not one of these predictions has been real

I here give you a copy of the instructions addressed by the General Committee to the Florence Committee ART. 1. There shall be an Iusurrectionary Committee in each province of Italy, invested with civil and military power.

Ast. 2. The Central Committee of Insurrection shall be at Florence, but as soon as a communication shall be opened with the General Committee, the Central Committee shall be under its orders. "Art. 3. The Central Committee of Florence have the

rincial agents, who are subject to them. They ar authorized to employ the funds which shall be s in the public treasuries to carry on the war. They shall not be permitted to consult the municipal bodies which administer the funds that are seized. They will

They will make all the requisitions of arms bells, the church ornaments, and all the saltpetre which it finds in public or private magazines.

Art. 4. The local committees will call to arms the citizens from 18 to 40 years of age, both for the interior service and for war. Art. 5. Each peasant family having two children

shall give one of them to the army.

"Art. 6. The families of peasants or workmen who march to the aid of the country shall be exempt from all taxes of every kind. In the future the will make them the recompense which they deserve. "Art. 7. All the arrearages of peasants or tenants towards their landlords are extinguished, the State

assuming such debts. "Art. 8. All tolls are provisionally abolished; also

"Art. 9. The administration of religious properties Their furniture, money and revenues are placed at the disposition of the Revolutionary Committees. The said revenues shall be applied to the support of the

"Art. 10 The forced levies on the rich shall be determined in concert with the Insurrectionary Committees, who shall nominate juries to make estimates.

Bologue and Milan shall permit the insurrection the duty of every brave citizen to overthrow the once vanquished the insurrection must betake itself either to Bologna, or Rome, or to Umbria, or the Duchies, to aid in the triumph of others. The insurrection has no limits which bound it. It has but one end the destruction of the enemy at all risk, and preventing him from finding another center of action elsewhere by a new combination.

The central committee of Florence has no weight nor support in the three other revolutionary zones, except Leghorn. Let our brothers take heed to this.

Let it not be forgetten that the first object of each movement, the principal object, must be to prevent a concentration of forces on the zone of the Po. It will be necessary to place a numerous and active troop of horse on the two rivers, and among the mountains situed between the Magra and the Arno. Let this order be communicated to all the young men who take up arms will perhaps be well to examine whether it would

not be useful to take possession of the territories from Pistoia to Peschia, in order to avoid the arrival of the

Signed. The Fraternal Committee of Insurrection. Below are found the following signs 9. 2. 53.
Then comes the following postscript.

P. S. At the moment when you receive this Obey then the first notice. To fall at this time would he to desert in face of the enemy. Read attentively the subjoined instructions, then act." This document has many signatures. You will appre

ciate the views which lead me to wishhold them.

Foreign Items.

-It may be a matter of interest to our medical readers to know that Christian Frederick Harless. the aged Professor of Medicine, at the University of Bonn on the Rhine, and author of several valuable works in his favorite department of science, died on the 13th of March. Prof. H. born in 1773, was the son of that Professor of Eilangen whom the learned world knows for his writings on the Greek language, and as Editor of an Edition of the "Bibliotheea Graca.

On the day preceding, (March 12,) a man of considerabie note among Naturalists, Prof. A. F. Wiegmann, a distinguished Botanist, died at Brunswick, in the Ducky of the same name, at the age of \$2. He began life as an -They are raising funde in Vienna to build

a Church, as a memorial of the recent escape of the Emperor from death. The subscription on the ult. had reached about 300,000 florins, which we take to be about \$125,000, making a proper allowance for the condition of the Austrian currency. It is stated in The Augeburg Allgemeine Zeitung, that Franz Joseph has granted a pension to the mother of Lebenyi, who attacked him. Good policy.

-A movement has recently been made in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, to abolish the punishment by flogging, and a Committee of the Legislative body reported in favor of the step, but the report was the table by the decisive vote of 50 to 32. So some of our States still have something abroad to keep

- The Kölnische Zeitung states that Haynau was the son of William I. of Hesse Cassel, and Madame Von Lindenthal, which makes him the son of that Elector who sold his subjects to England.

-An entire religious seciety in the Rheaish Ducby of Names, was to leave their bosse on the 29th of March for this country. The Society consists of 19 emilies 78 persons

-The incursions of bears and woives into the sattled parts of Norway and Sweden, are described as having been frishtful during the winter just passed smaller peasant settlements in Norway, break into the cartle enclosures, kill the owen and cows and feast seem to have full sway down as far south as the 63" of latitude. All Scandinavia lies buried deep in snow. and the wild beasts driven to extremity units in bands and force their way even to the midst of the towns and villages. A letter from Pites, a port on the Gutf of vara, in Swedish Lapland, an exceedingly severe and half of January, more severe, indeed, than any ex-perienced on the whole extent of the court. During this storm the Lapps employed in the transportation of ares were obliged to lie by for five days, at the mines of Gillivara, it being impossible to travel. Dar Ersson, and killed a hundred of his reindeer. Several similar instances of destruction by these animals are given as having occurred both in Sweden and in Nor-

"Telegraphic Connections" and Telegraphic Calumnies once more. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

In your paper of Saturday, 26th March, in your Telegraphic column, under the head of "Telegraphic Connections," there appeared a gross and false imputation against me by some nameless slanderer, which I promptly repelled through an article is your

On Weinesday, the 30th March, the original assault upon me was aggravated by another assault from the anonymous slanderer who had previously used your telegraphic columns for the granification of personal malice and the assamplation of private character. This second hundle of fulsehoods was the following form, among articles purporting to be " telegraphic news."

among articles purporting to be "totographic news."

Telegraphic dispatch dated

"Louisville Treeday, March 22 1833."

The statement to which Mr. O'Riedly takes exception is correct so far as the best sources of information are sintled to belief. The charge against the Company of a fraudulent issue of stock is incorrect and slanderons. The Committee having reported that ne evidence of fraud appeared, the stock having neen issued in error on a schedule turnished by Mr. O'Riedly, used to secure his debts, sood size recalled and carnelled. Frinted proof will soon be given of the whole transaction, prepared by the parties interested."

Each particular statement in the foregoing paragraph is afterly folse, as the annexed statement Ears Cornell, of New-York, who was one of the laves tigating Committee, abundantly shows :

tions, was not vouched for as correct by "the best authority, nor by any good authority.

2. My statement that "some of the late officers of the Company had wrongfully insured large amounts of

stock, is shown to be true, by the report of the Investigat-ing Committee, as stated in Mr. Cornell's letter an-3. The Investigating Committee did not report that no evidence" of such wrongful issues existed; but, on the contrary, the Committee did report that such wrong ful issues had been made, and made without any order or authority from me, and not upon any "schedule" of mine. And furthermore, the Committee found that no record of the "false stock" could be found in the

stock book-the "margin" having been tern therefrom. The grossness and mendacity of the statements which some anonymous persons have (unknown to you) suc ceeded a second time in circulating through your tele graphic columns, will, I trust, furnish sufficient apology for me in asking you to place this correction (including the annexed letter from Mr. Cornell) before your read-I have too high a respect for the Press of Now, York to suppose for a moment that it will permit anony. mous slanderers to use with impunity its telegraphic of any person, however humble.

Respectfully yours, HENRY O'RIELLY. (A.) Letter from Exra Cornall, Eng. late President a the New-York and Eric Telegraph Company referred to

in the foregoing statement. NEW-YORK, March 31, 1838. to the forecoing statement.

NEW-VORK, March 31, 1838.

"Hway O'Rinis v. Fee.—Borr Sir. Your issues of this date, making impolities of the respecting a certain constroversy in relation to affairs of the "Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Telegraph Company," in which it is sitempted to impriously implicate you, is received; and I hasten to reply — First. You made no suggestion at the meeting referred to nor at any time, to may knowledge, advising or recommending the officers of the "Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Telegraph that it had assumed with other Companies." I heard you remark that, if the contract for frameniting business over the Pittaburg Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph Line was legally made, the O. I. & I. Telegraph Company would be bound by it.

Soould In answer to your second inquiry. I state that the Committee of Investigation (of which I was a member) did not report that "ps existence of frame" appeared in the shape of false or improper issues of stock. "In the environry, the Committee found and reported to the Directors that the Aire Secretary of the Company and companying featured a cer-

Gentlemen Telegraphers! You have used up a great deal more of our space with

your private quarrels than you had any right to. As Mr. O'Rielly appears to have been the party first assailed, we give him the last word. Now quit or fight elsewhere

Religion and Common Schools.

In common with The Tribune, we have rejoiced at the strong expressions of devotion to the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, uttered by our Irish Catholic brethren on the festal day of the patron Saint And in commen with you our fears for years past in regard to our Common Schools, have been caused more by the doings and sayings of over realous Pretestants, than by any acts of our lay brethren among the Catholics. Though realeusly attached to Christianity and Protes-Common Schools-in consideration of their absolute necessity as the only means for educating well and aruly the entire mass. I would willingly forego all refigious worship, the reading of the Bible and every thing else that could offend in the exercises of our public schools, leaving all these things in which we cannot agree for home and church instruction.

This persistance in making the Lord's prayer and the reading of the Bible a stumbling block and a rock of offence to drive thousands of the most needy of our population from our Common Schools, seems to me ery much like deing good that svil may come. Cor tainly, the good effected in our Schools by these gractices does not nearly counterbalance the evil. The children who are influenced permanently by such pray ing and reading, (independently of home and Church, are not nearly as many asthose who are thereby driven into inferior if not injurious means of education, or into interior if not injerious means of edication, or kept in entire gnorance. Better, far bester, therefore, would it be for the people to unite in all those things, (and those only) on which they are agreed, than by ser-ving for mastery in those or which they differ, to allemate each other worker this in mean. other, scatter their means, and destroy each oth

ving for mastery in those or which they differ, to alienate each other, scatter their means, and destroy each others influence for well-doing.

But I am aware that even omitting the Lord's Prayer and Bible-reading would not reconcide some reasons Catholic editions and prelates to our Common Schools.—that other Catholics would make the omission of alireligious exercises an objection to them—and that some "war-to-the-kmile" Protestants would sooner overy Catholic child in the land were driven out of our Schools, than densit from annoying their parents with some form of Protestant worship. Yet if has always appeared to me that some compromise of the versed and vexing subject might be devised, which would preserve intact every principle, secrificing only a few spites and prejudices.

The Catholis version of the Scriptures differs only in comparatively few points from our common English version. Many verses and paragraphs, and chapters even are the same in every essential sentiment and idea. Why not make a selection of those portions in which both versions essentially agree; The beautiful biographies and narrantees of the Old Testament, with selections from the Psalms, Proverts, and Prophecies, would form a next volume of themselves. And another could form the Rosment and the New Testament. These could be arranged in brief leaves.

not, a few prayers from Catholic devotional books, ou

therely unobjectionable to any positioned, if prayer must be used. In some such mode, (with suitable regulations by in some such mode, (with suitable regulations by which any parent could except his child from participation.) it seems to rue both Catholies and Protestants actually be united in support of our Cummon Schools, within offence to any. What think you of it!

A CLERTMAN.

I The above is from a most respected Protestant clergyman, who means precisely what he says. We doubt, however, the practicability of making any such eclectic version of the Bible, or of parts of it, as he suggests. We think the only practicable course is to exclude Religious books and teaching entirely from the Schools, leaving all such to the unembarrassed choice of the children's parents and guardians respectively.

The Earthquake in Canada in 1663.

Sin: In your issue of the 26th inst. roor Canadian correspondent, after having described the Earthquake felt in that region on the 13th of the present month, makes allusion to one of far greater severity which occurred shortly after the first settlement of the country, particularly described in one of the Jesuit Relations.

That earthquake was by far the most terrific of any that has occurred in North America, if we may trust to the Jesuit Relation, which bears upon its face the impress of truth. As I have never seen that description in an account ble form. I transcribe it and send it to you for publication. The original MSS exists in the Jesuits' College at Quebec.

"On the evening of the 5th of February, 1861 bout 54 o'clock, a great rushing noise was heard throughout Canada, which caused the inhabitants to rush from their houses into the streets, as though they resh from their nouses into the streets, as mouga mey had been on fire; but instead of flames and smoke, they were astonished to see the walls realing to and fire, and the stones moving as if detached. The bolts tolled by the repeated shocks; the roofs of the houses swayed first on one side and then on the other, and the timbers and boards were shattered. The earth trembled violently, so as to cause the posts of the palisheds tomore in a manner that would have been incredible, if we had not seen it in many places. Then it was that every our rushed into the open air. Animals were seen flying to every direction; children were crying and screaming in the streets; men and women stood overwhelmed with right at the dreadful scene before them, unable to move, and not knowing where to seek refuge from the tottering walls and trembling earth which threatened every moment to bury them beneath the ruins, or engulph them in a deep and unfathomable above. Some threw themselves on their knees in the snow, crossing their breasts and imploring their patron saints topotect them from the surrounding dangurs; others passed the whole of the dreadful night in prayer; for there was no cessation of the see, causing the people to experience the same qualmish sensations that are felt in a vessel during rough weather.

"The earthquake was the most violent in the forests, where it ameered as though a fierce struggle was raying where it ameered as though a fierce struggle was raying the people to a sperience the same qualmish sensations that are felt in a vessel during rough weather. had been on fire ; but instead of flames and smoke,

The earthquake was the most violent in the forcess, where it appeared as though a ferce struggle was raging among the trees; for not only were the branches wrested of, but the tranks were said to have been detached from their places and buried against each other with great violence, so much so that the Indians in their gurative language, declared that all the trees were detached.

drunk.

The struggle also extended to the mountains, some of which were torn from their base and throws on others, leaving behind immense channe; and the vary trees with which they were clothed, and down, leaving their tops only above the earth; others were completely overturned, their branches being buried bonnalt the surface, and their roots only being exposed.

During this general wreek, the toe which was more

were diverted from their course and their waters were received disagreeable. Some assumed a yeilow color, others a red, and the great St. Lawrence appeared white as far down as Tadonesae.

"This extraordinary phenomenon must appear the more wonderful to those who are acquisinted with the magnitude of the river, and the immense volume of water at various points. What a vast amount of matter must have been required to whiten it!

"They write from Montreal that, during the earthquake, they plainly saw the pales and pickets of the falleades move about as though they were duncing; and that of two doors in the same room, one opened and the other shut of their own accord; that the chimneys and tops of the houses best like the branches of troes during a high wind; that when they walked, the earth followed them, rising at every step they took, sometimes sticking to the soles of their show; and other things equally strange and marvellous.

sticking to the soles of their shoes, and other things equally strange and marvellous.

From Three Rivers they write that the first shock was the most visient, and commenced with a noise like thunder. The houses were agitated like the tops of trees during a storm, with a noise in the garrets like the crackling of first. The earthquake lasted rather more than half an hour, though its greatest torre was exerted only about one half of that period; and we believe that there was not a shingle shock but what caused the earth to once more or less.

was not a shingle shock but what caused the earth to open more or less.

"Though the earthquake continued almost without intermission, yet it was not always equally violent. Sometimes the motion was like the pitching of a large vessel dragging heavily at her anchors, and it was this which gave rise to giddiness of the head and sickness at the atomach, at others, the motion was rapid and irregular, creating sudden jerks, some of which were extremely violent; but the commonnest was a slightly tremuleus motion, which occurred frequently, with little noise, Many of the French inhabitants and Indians who were witnesses of the scene, state that no great distance up the Trois Rielers, which is about 18 miles below Quebec, the hills which border the river on either side, and which are of great hight, were torn from their foundations and thrown into the stream, causing it to change its bed and spread itself over a large tract of recordly cleared land. The loose earth mingled with the water, and for several months discolored the great St. Lawrence, into which the Trois Rivières discharges itself.

"in the course of this violent convulsion of nature,

rence, into which the Trois Rivières discharges itself.

In the course of this violent convulsion of nature, lake appeared where before none existed; mountains were overthrown, engulfed or precipitated into the adjacent rivers, leaving behind frightnil doarms or level plaine; falls and rapids were changed into smooth running streams, and rice serse. Rivers in many portions of the country changed their beds or totally disappeared the ground was rent in insumerable places, leaving change whose depths have never yet been ascertained. So great was the devastation in the forests that more than a thousand acres in our neighborhood were completely uprooted, and where but a short time before nothing met the eye but an illimitable forest, now were to be seen extensive tracts, apparently turned up by the plow.

to be seen extensive tracts, apparently turned up by the plow.

"At Tadonesac (on the north side of the river, about 150 miles below Quebec,) the effects of the carthquake were equally violent. A heavy shower of volcanic dust fell in that neighborhood, and the waters of the St Lawrence were agitated as if by a tempest. It is said by the Indians that a volcane exist in Labrador. Near St. Faul's Bay, about 50 miles below Quebec on the north side, a mountain about a quarter of a league in eigenshorm, was precipitated into the river; but as if it had only made a plunge, it rose from the bottom and formed a small lainod, allording with the above a convenient harbor, sheltered from every wind. Further down the river, at Foints Allouttes; an entire forest of considerable extent was detached from the main bank and fell into the St. Lawrence, where the trees took from root. "There are three diroumstances which haverendered this earthquake truly remarkable.

"It is duration, it having continued from February to August, that is to, say, more than six mouths, almost without intermission. It is true the shocks were not always of equal violence. In several places, for example, in the mountains in the rear of Quebec, the rumbling noise and trembling motion continued successively for a considerable time. In others, for example, toward Tadonesae, the shocks continued for two or three days almost uninterruptedly, and with great violence.

"At. The second circumstance relates to its extent, which we believe was universal throughout Nee France, for we learn that it was felt from late Persec and Gaspe, which we believe was universal throughout Nee France, for we hear the mouth of the St. Lawrence to beyond Montreal, and even in New England, Acadis, and other place more remote. As far as we can gather, this earthquake extended more than 600 miles in length and 500 in breadth, embracing at least 180,000 square miles, which were con valued at one and the same time.

"At The third circumstance, which appear the most wonderful of all, w At Tadoneses (on the north side of the river, about

Paras - About 1822 an ingeniour aglish manufacturer of this material, in experimer ug for the purpose of producing a superior bank-bill; apar, even tually succeeded in forming from the stakes of the

common notice a paper fabric nearly or nough or parch ment and difficult to tear. The proce abown to the writer of this, though too thick for bank-note purposes, evidently proved that a valueble paper might be pro-duced from this abundant spaces; and successive oper ations would doubtless restructe in affording to the manufacturer almost any degree of faccous be might require. This hint may be of service to our ingeni-manufacturers, and is, at least, worth a trial.